

FOE TERROR-STRICKEN BY CHAMPAGNE DRIVE

Foch's Blows Fill Captives
With Shivering Fear of
What Germany Faces

By the Associated Press
With the French Army Northeast of
Reims, Oct. 8.

The blows which Marshal Foch has delivered in rapid succession in the Champagne sector have not only won from the Germans most important positions which they held since 1914 at an inestimable sacrifice of men and material, but also have driven them from their positions into the ranks of the enemy.

A German soldier found in a ruined village surrounded, trembling with fear. "What are you afraid of?" his captor inquired. "We are not going to harm you."

"What Will They Do to Us?"
With the small of his back to the village, with smoke still rising from a village, and with the sound of battle in the air, the German soldier, who had been in the Champagne sector since 1914, was looking at the French soldiers who were driving him back.

The interrogator merely remarked that it was not necessary for the German soldier to be afraid of the French soldiers, who were driving him back. The German soldier, who had been in the Champagne sector since 1914, was looking at the French soldiers who were driving him back.

With the expanding line along the Aisne canal, north of Reims, and the line along the Vesle, to the east, the Germans abandoned Nogent la Abbaye, to the east of Rheims, and Brimont, to the north. These points have been the bases of their operations for four years.

Gathering "Village of Victory"
Nogent la Abbaye had been an observation point from which the Germans had watched the city and country over a wide area and directed artillery fire which wrecked villages that nestled among the mountains of Rheims and took aim at the vineyards cultivating vineyards on the slopes of the mountain.

The village of Rheims, which was the scene of the greatest fighting of the war, "Village of Victory," one said, "but if the wine is scarce it is all the more precious, for this is the village of victory."

Americans' Baptism of Fire
It was from in front of these formidable positions that the American boys who fought for France in the fall of 1914. The trenches where they were stationed during the first winter campaign are still plainly visible in the chalky clay.

Traces of the four years of fighting are found all over the ground east of Rheims, from the hills around the mountain. It was possible during a visit today to see what it had cost the Germans to hold the positions they were finally obliged to give up for nothing.

All the villages on the main road from Rheims eastward are more or less intact, for the fighting there was at two close quarters. They all showed traces of repeated struggles from street to street and from house to house. Every wall of every house or enclosure is pitted by machine-gun bullets and by shrapnel.

Long stretches of wire before the trenches are almost intact, running through streets and cutting between houses to mark the line where the Germans were still at close grips with the French two days ago. Streets and roads are littered by earthworks and are in some places unpassable by motor cars and impassable. The work of destruction done by the enemy in his hurried flight was incomparably less than that of elsewhere, for it had long ago been almost complete.

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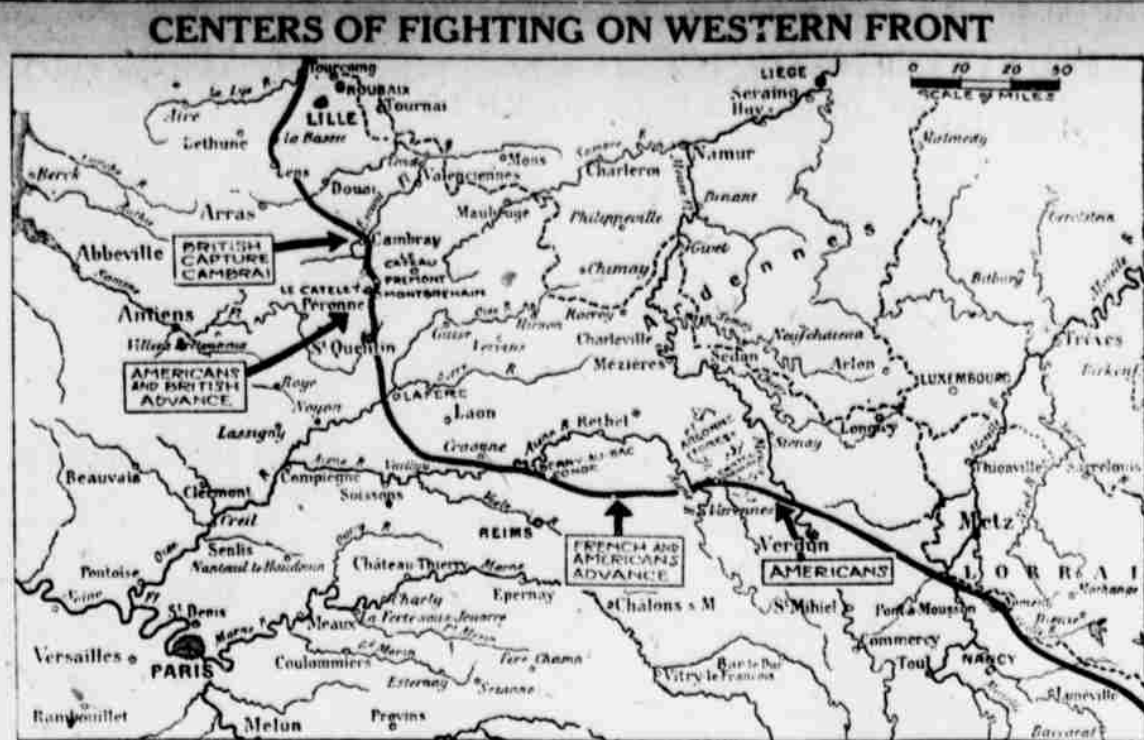
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and their ideas on the subject were extremely hazy. From all sources it is learned for a virtual certainty that no formidable war barriers are ahead of the British and American until the Valenciennes. The line is reached and after that the line of the Meuse River.

By the Associated Press
With the British Army in France,
Oct. 8.

A great victory the result of which undoubtedly will prove of the widest importance, especially at this time, has been won by two of General Haig's armies in the field on a front extending twenty miles from Cambrai southward.

Americans participated in the center and they played even more deeply into the enemy positions than at first had been intended, advancing three miles at many places and five miles at others. The Hindenburg system south of Cambrai now has thoroughly been broken up on a front of considerable width.

Elsewhere the main lines of the Hindenburg system have been penetrated while to the north of Cambrai it appeared to have been turned by the operations to the south. First whipsaws are reported in action and if this is true, as it is believed to be, the offensive certainly has been exploited.

The British and Americans went over the top in a driving rain behind a terrific barrage from massed British cannon, which were firing school to school.

This came after conclusion of a bombardment of greatest intensity, which crashed into the German defenses, leveled wire entanglements, and caused in confusion and played havoc with the terrified Germans.

The German counter-barrage, fired from a considerable range, answered to have been thin and weak at most points, although at one or two places the shells came in quite rapidly.

At the moment it appears the new line runs generally from the north of Seraucourt to the east of Serainvillers. The Allied troops are reported in Wambaix and to have been seen east of Chateau d'Arle, in Villers Outreau and Serain, east of Premont, east of Brancourt, east of Fresnoy in Grand and east of Sequehart. All the ground to the west of these places is reported now to be in Allied hands.

It was the Americans who stormed and captured Premont after hard fighting. They reached their objectives well ahead of time. In fact this was the case almost everywhere along the line.

East of the line the British and Americans now are in the open country and there seems to be reliable indications that there are no lines of importance there, at least for many miles.

Once more terrific punishment has been inflicted on the shattered and disorganized German army. In spite of this bombardment and

By the Associated Press
With the French Army North of
Reims, Oct. 8.

Attacks on the line of the Suippe were made yesterday morning and

Continued from Page One
very much progress, says a dispatch from the front.

War's Supreme Blows
The Allies are striking the supreme blows of the war, and the great Hindenburg line appears to have been shattered.

American troops are playing a big part in the offensives in Picardy, in Champagne and on both sides of the Meuse.

Laon, the pivot of the German defense, is being pinched off by the Picardy and Champagne attacks. The entire German army from Cambrai to Verdun appears to be tottering.

By the Associated Press
With the Anglo-American Armies Near
St. Quentin, Oct. 8.

Heavy fighting continued throughout the night on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and the British and Americans continued their progress of Tuesday under a heavy protective fire from the British artillery. The defeated enemy was almost motionless under the great deluge of steel and explosives.

A large number of guns have been captured by the British and Americans in addition to the great batches of prisoners which continue to arrive at the air roads, barracks, massed troops and batteries behind the main lines all were targets for the busy British bombing airplanes.

The American troops alone captured two complete field batteries and a battery of heavy artillery.

Americans Outflank Foe
The Americans captured these guns Tuesday afternoon when they suddenly outflanked both ends of the valley south of Premont, capturing the German gunners there.

German reinforcements have arrived, but as these troops have been engaged several times recently, their presence merely adds to the confusion in the enemy ranks.

Throughout Tuesday and last night the British had complete control of the front.

Few German Airplanes
During the day it was noticeable that German airplanes were seldom seen. The few which were seen did venture forth to places where they were not wanted were quickly engaged in aerial fights. A considerable number of the enemy were brought down.

There is great confusion within the enemy lines. On the front of the two British armies engaged, elements from no fewer than twenty-nine enemy divisions (37,000 men) have been identified along the twenty-mile fighting line. Such concentration of troops seems almost incredible until it is realized that some of these divisions have been engaged almost continuously since August 8, and many are mere shadows of their former organizations.

The ground over which the great battle has been fought is covered with dead men and horses. Many Germans are buried under tons of earth in collapsed dugouts. Only a few of the prisoners captured had heard of the American-German plan for an armistice.

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the determination with which the machine gunners held out in their hands, the casualties on the Allied side were extraordinarily small, according to all available reports. Once again the French and Americans delivered a counter-attack in which a large number of infantry units were assisted by three German tanks. It is not impossible that this counter-attack was expected at this point, which was well up near Cambrai on the left flank of the Third Army. It was known that quite a large number of enemy troops was gathered in the intricate tunnel system built under Cambrai. The two-story pillars of the town were capable of holding a large number of men.

It was these enemy troops, undoubtedly, who called for the counter-attack, but it was fruitless and resulted only in piling up German dead. Enemy tanks were speedily disabled, and while this was being accomplished British artillery sent shells streaming into the machine gunners. Allied machine gunners at the same time took their toll.

Confusion Among Germans
So far this has been the only enemy reaction reported. It is not strange that the enemy has not counter-attacked, considering the conditions of his side of the lines. There is the greatest confusion among the Germans. Men of many units are thrown together fighting a battle which is impossible for them to win.

But flight they did, gallantly, too, in many cases, for whatever else may be said about the German soldier, he is no mean foe, especially when his back is to the wall and his officers are driving him into the struggle.

The push toward Cambrai is of great importance, for well east of that place runs the road between Cambrai and Le Cateau, to which the Germans have been driven. It is quite obvious by a glance at the map, that this road is not far away and the cutting of it would mean disaster to the Germans in this immediate locality.

The greatest depth of penetration by the infantry seems to be something less than five miles. Fighting continues everywhere and more ground is being gained each hour.

The French, whose line joins that of the British to the south, are also reported to have made gains correspondingly deep. There is no doubt that the victory is absolutely and overwhelmingly complete, but the next few hours may see its scope greatly widened. Anything may happen now. The British have the Germans on the run and apparently mean to give them no rest whatever.

By the Associated Press
With the American First Army, Oct. 8.

Verdun is now freed from German artillery domination, as was Rheims. Success of the Franco-American attack east of the Meuse, which began yesterday, already has released the famous city from the enemy's four-year grip.

Fighting over fields which had not been stirred by battles since 1916, the French and Americans have advanced more than two miles on a front of about seven miles.

This operation, also, has greatly strengthened the right flank of the Americans west of the Meuse. Although heavy rains over the whole front have made the going difficult, pressure against the Hindenburg Stellung is increasing all along the line.

The Germans between the Meuse and the Argonne forest are in danger of being shoved back a considerable distance.

Americans Win
Argonne Town;
Foe Retreating

Germans Reported to Be Hastily
Withdrawing From
Forest

With the American Army Northeast of
Verdun, Oct. 8.—(By I. N. S.)—West of the Meuse River the Americans have made excellent progress, capturing towns and threatening the Germans still holding out in the northern part of the Argonne forest. The American progress toward the Argonne forest has been rapid and has been made everywhere.

Shortly after midnight, Canadian troops attacked north of Verdun. Hand-to-hand fighting was going on in the forest, and the Germans were being driven back in the forest. The number of prisoners taken by the Canadians exceeded 2,000, and we have captured many guns.

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favorable progress is reported. The French crossed the Suippe and took Bazancourt.

German artillery is violently bombarding the new French positions north of the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac.

U. S. TROOPS TAKE
SEVERAL TOWNS
IN FIERCE FIGHTS

Continue Forward Drive East of
the Meuse, Driving Enemy
Before Them

By the Associated Press
With the American Army Northeast of
Verdun, Oct. 8.

American forces drove forward yesterday on the east side of the Meuse and occupied Chancy. In company with the French they captured the villages of Consenvoye, Bradout, Haumont and Beaumont. They drove the enemy well beyond these towns and are pushing the enemy northward in a desperate struggle.

In yesterday's fighting more than 3,000 prisoners were taken, of which 1,600 were captured by the French east of the Meuse. During the last few days more than 4,000 prisoners have been captured by the French. Eighteen heavy mortars have been captured.

The operations yesterday between St. Etienne and Orfeuil, in the Champagne, they captured 4,000 prisoners and four Austrian field guns. There was fierce fighting in this area, the Germans using machine guns and a few light field pieces. The French and Americans hold St. Etienne and the Germans finally withdrew to the northward.

The troops concentrated in the region of Machault in great force, but were driven off by French and American guns. The Germans later attempted to reach the ravines south of Machault, but the Allied artillery was again effective. Observers reported that this fire caused disorder among the enemy forces, which, at last accounts, were withdrawn, leaving small parties to cover their retreat.

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